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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WALDO RENE MEDINA,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Acting
Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

Case No.: 16cv215-GPC(KSC)

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
LETTER REQUEST FOR A
CONTINUANCE TO PRESENT NEW
EVIDENCE**

[Doc. Nos. 17 and 19]

Pursuant to Title 42, United States Code, Section 405(g), of the Social Security Act (“SSA”), plaintiff filed a Complaint to obtain judicial review of a final decision by the Commissioner of Social Security (“Commissioner”) denying him disability insurance benefits. [Doc. No. 1.] Plaintiff is proceeding in this action *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*. Defendant has filed an Answer to the Complaint [Doc. No. 8] and the Administrative Record [Doc. No. 10].

Currently before the Court is a letter from plaintiff requesting to continue this case until he can obtain x-rays “since 2002.” [Doc. No. 17, at p. 1.] Plaintiff wants to present these x-rays to the Court, because he believes they will show “an inaccurate diagnosis” that affected the outcome of his claim for disability benefits. [Doc. No. 17, at p. 1.] Along with his letter, plaintiff submitted some copies of unidentified x-rays and some

1 medical treatment records dated February 23, 2016, April 28, 2016, and May 5, 2016
2 [Doc. No. 19]. These medical treatment records are dated long after the final denial of
3 plaintiff's disability claim by the Commissioner on December 4, 2015. [Doc. No. 10-2,
4 at pp. 2-4.] Thus, it appears that plaintiff seeks to supplement the Administrative Record
5 in this case with additional and new evidence that was not considered by the
6 Commissioner in denying plaintiff's claim for disability benefits. Defendant has opposed
7 plaintiff's request to continue the case for this purpose. [Doc. No. 21.]

8 "In the context of judicial review of a decision of the Commissioner regarding SSI
9 disability benefits, evidence outside the administrative record generally is precluded from
10 consideration by the court." *Baker v. Barnhart*, 457 F.3d 882, 891 (8th Cir. 2006). In this
11 regard, Title 42, United States Code, Section 405(g), states in pertinent part as follows:
12 "The court shall have power to enter, **upon the pleadings and transcript of the record**,
13 judgment affirming, modifying, or reversing the decision of the Commissioner of Social
14 Security, with or without remanding the cause for rehearing." 42 U.S.C. § 405(g)
15 (emphasis added).

16 When new evidence that is not part of the administrative record is presented for the
17 first time to the District Court, Section 405(g) allows the District Court to remand the
18 case to the Social Security Administration for consideration if, and only if there is "a
19 showing" that the new evidence is "material" and that there is "good cause for the failure
20 to incorporate such evidence into the record in a prior proceeding. . . ." 42 U.S.C.
21 § 405(g); *Brewes v. Commissioner of Social Sec. Admin.*, 682 F.3d 1157, 1164 (9th Cir.
22 2012). Therefore, this Court will construe plaintiff's letter seeking a continuance as a
23 request for a remand to the Social Security Administration under Section 405(g) for
24 consideration of x-rays "since 2002" and medical records dated after his disability claim
25 was denied. [Doc. No. 17, at p. 1; Doc. No. 19, at pp. 1-10.]

26 As the claimant, plaintiff has the burden of showing there is "good cause for his
27 failure to submit the evidence in the prior proceeding." *Chaney v. Schweiker*, 659 F.2d
28 676, 679 (5th Cir. 1981). "Good cause" exists if the claimant can provide a reasonable

1 explanation as to why new evidence was unavailable earlier. *Mayes v. Massanari*, 276
 2 F.3d 453, 463 (9th Cir. 2001). For example, “[n]ew medical evidence that becomes
 3 available due to improvements in technology meets the good cause standard, and shall be
 4 considered if it also meets the materiality requirement.” *Wainwright v. Sec’y of Health &*
 5 *Human Servs.*, 939 F.2d 680, 683 (9th Cir. 1991). “A claimant does not meet the good
 6 cause requirement by merely obtaining a more favorable report once his or her claim has
 7 been denied.” *Mayes v. Massanari*, 276 F.3d at 463. Without more, a simple assertion
 8 “that the evidence only turned up later” is also not enough to satisfy the “good cause”
 9 standard. *Clem v. Sullivan*, 894 F.2d 328, 332 (9th Cir. 1990).

10 New evidence is “material” if there is a reasonable possibility that it would have
 11 changed the outcome of the claim for disability benefits. *Booz v. Sec’y of Health and*
 12 *Human Servs.*, 734 F.2d 1378, 1380-1381 (9th Cir. 1984). The new evidence must be
 13 probative of the claimant’s condition as it existed during the relevant time period and
 14 prior to the disability hearing. *Sanchez v. Sec’y of Health and Human Servs.*, 812 F.2d
 15 509, 511-512 (9th Cir. 1987). New evidence of “later-acquired disabilities or subsequent
 16 deterioration of a previously non-disabling condition” are not “material.” *Jones v.*
 17 *Callahan*, 122 F.3d 1148, 1154 (8th Cir. 1997). In *Sanchez v. Secretary of Health and*
 18 *Human Services*, 812 F.2d 509, for example, the Ninth Circuit concluded that the
 19 claimant’s new evidence was not material because “at most, [it showed] deterioration
 20 after the hearing, which would be material to a new application but not probative of [the
 21 claimant’s] condition at the hearing.” *Id.* at 512.

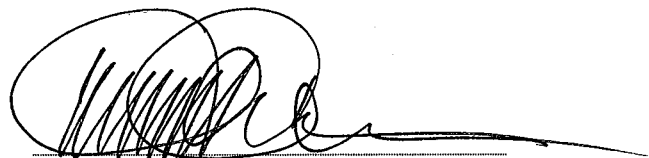
22 Here, plaintiff has not explained why x-rays “since 2002” were not presented for
 23 consideration during the prior proceeding. [Doc. No. 17, at p. 1.] There is nothing to
 24 indicate these x-rays were unavailable earlier and could not have been presented for
 25 consideration while plaintiff’s claim for disability benefits was pending before the
 26 Commissioner. Although plaintiff appears to argue that these x-rays are “material”
 27 because they will show that “[f]rom the beginning this case has been based on an
 28 inaccurate diagnosis by the [d]octor,” he has not offered anything to support his

1 argument. [Doc. No. 17, at p. 1.] As to the medical treatment records plaintiff submitted
2 from February 23, 2016, April 28, 2016, and May 5, 2016, long after his disability claim
3 was denied on December 4, 2015, plaintiff has not explained why there is "good cause"
4 to submit these documents now. Nor has he explained why he believes these records are
5 "material" to the outcome of his disability claim. As a result, the Court is unable to
6 conclude that the new evidence plaintiff wishes to submit is "material" to the outcome of
7 his disability claim or that there is "good cause" for failing to present this evidence
8 during the prior proceeding before the Commissioner.

9 Based on the foregoing, the Court finds that plaintiff's letter request to continue
10 this case to submit new evidence must be DENIED without prejudice. When plaintiff
11 files his summary judgment motion or his opposition to defendant's cross-motion for
12 summary judgment, plaintiff may offer additional information and argument in order to
13 show that the case should be remanded to the Commissioner to consider new and
14 additional evidence under Section 405(g) based on the standards set forth in this Order.
15 In other words, to justify a remand to consider new evidence, plaintiff must show that the
16 new evidence he wishes to present is material to the outcome of his disability claim and
17 that there good cause (*i.e.*, a really good reason) why this new evidence was not presented
18 in the prior proceeding before the Commissioner.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated: September 8, 2016



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22 Hon. Karen S. Crawford
23 United States Magistrate Judge
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